

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, April 10. 1731.

NUMB. 611.

REFLECTIONS on the Writers for and against the COURT, and upon PUBLICK AFFAIRS.



HE Force of Education and Custom is so powerful, and raises such strong Prejudices in favour of some Opinions, and against some Persons, that 'tis with great Difficulty Truth is received: It must cut its Way thro' so many Intrenchments and Fortifications, that 'twould be almost a Miracle, if ever it should nationally prevail. But among numberless others, the Prejudice which we have to encounter at present is, *That Writers for a Court, are slaves to venal Prostitutes; and Writers against a Court, Men of generous Sentiments and Probity.* That the one sacrifice Truth and publick Good to sordid Interest; and the other, nobly sacrifice their own Interest to publick Virtue and Love of Country.

This is a commonly-received Opinion; and yet, if we narrowly look into it, nothing is more false: and therefore we say it arises from Prejudice, or prejudging without Examination. We take but a very partial View of Mankind, while we imagine nothing but Interest or Money moves 'em to Action; various other Passions will carry 'em away, even against their true Interest and greatest Advantage: There are Passions stronger than Love of Money, or the Love of Life itself, strong as it is. The Presumption indeed in Favour of this Opinion about Writers, is plausible enough, *That Courts often abound in Wealth and Wickedness; that they generally do ill Things; and are able and willing to pay necessitous Wretches, who will endeavour to make those ill Things look well, or at least, take off the odious Colour in which their Enemies have represented their Actions.* This has been too true: for Power dazzles; it makes Men wanton; vain of themselves, regardless of others; and induces them to leap the Bounds of Sobriety, good Sense and Virtue: The Will and Humour of Persons in Power, are often set up against the Happiness of the Community; and their own private Advantage, against the Advantage of the Publick; and they have never wanted Men base enough not only to justify, but to applaud and sanctify the vilest of all their Actions. But true as this is, and 'tis a melancholy Truth; yet 'tis as true, that there are Persons who will go greater Lengths against the Good of their Country, in Spite and Resentment to Men in Power, than any mere venal Writers can go for Bread. Pride and Ambition drive Men on to more prodigious Wickedness than Want; the Passion of Revenge is so powerful, and so delicious too, that the Spaniards have a Proverb, *God keeps it to himself; Vengeance is mine. Revenge and Resentment will make Men speak, write, and act; not only against the real Happiness of their Country, but against the plainest Evidences of Sense, and the fullest Convictions of their own Consciences.* When this *infatiate* Passion wants to be gratified, they will say the worst Things possible of the best Government, and the best Ministry too: For tho' Courts and Ministers do ill Things as well as other Men; yet there have been Courts and Ministers as entirely in the Interest of their Country, as any private Gentleman in England. This has been the Felicity of our Country a great many times; I could name some brave and worthy Persons, once in Power, but now gone to receive the Reward of their Merit, whose Passions generally carried them, where their Reason always directed them, to publick Good. And I'm thoroughly convinced, from a View of the publick Actions of the present Ministry thro' the Course of their Lives, that they always had at Heart, Liberty and publick Happiness; that they have behaved like true Englishmen, and hearty Lovers of their Country; and have been most shamefully and scandalously abused by the Writers against them. So that the Honour and Virtue lie on the Side of the Writers for the Ministry, as we have frequently shewn, by invalidating all the Adversaries Facts and Reasoning; of which we'll now lay before the Reader a Recapitulation. And the rather, because the Kingdom being now

brought by a General Peace to that Point of Felicity, which every honest Man wished for, there will soon be an End of all Occasional Weekly Politicians.

Let us therefore look back, and take a short View of the Writers on both Sides. We'll view the Writers against the Court, in regard to what they have said about our Foreign and Domestick Affairs. As to Foreign Affairs, there is not one publick Action of the Ministry, but has been misrepresented and ridiculed. All their Labours for a General Peace, have been called rambling Negotiations, dancing Congresses, fruitless prevaricating Treaties, unnatural Alliances, destructive Expeditions abroad, and merry-making Armada's at home; and then roasting our Gibraltar! Dunkirk! The Honour of the British Flag! and *Santa Lucia!* As to Home Affairs; they have libelled King, Lords, and Commons; personally abused every Branch of the Royal Family; sent about the Nation Weekly Papers, representing the Constitution in great Danger of being subverted, and our Liberties of being destroyed; with a full Design of alienating the Peoples Affections, and rending the Government as odious at Home, as they had endeavoured to make it contemptible abroad. And after these Charges, they have baul'd out, Large Standing Armies in time of Peace! Pensions! Bribery and Corruption! huge Debts! oppressive Taxes! Trade decaying, and the Poor Starving! with other dreadful and horrible Sounds.

To all this, the Writers on the other Side have replied; by shewing, that no Alliances are unnatural, any further than they are unreasonable: That Circumstances and certain Junctures of Affairs make Alliances reasonable at one time, which would not be so at another: For tho' an Alliance with the Emperor and Spain, even exclusive of France, would be far better for England, than an Alliance with France, exclusive of those two Powers; yet, such Circumstances may arise (and actually did, at the making of the *Craftsman's Popish Vienna Treaty*) as might make it highly reasonable to unite with France against them both. But then 'tis only with a View to bring them to just Terms of Accommodation, in order to a General Peace. We are not indeed to rest in that Alliance, but make it the Medium, thro' which we pass on to other Alliances. This Alliance with France, which they have so often call'd Unnatural, was, at that Juncture, the wisest Thing we could do; and the Event confirms it: for we have made use of the good Offices of the French, their Credit and Reputation, if not their Power, to bring about what we could not otherwise have probably effected. So that to this great End, the Tranquillity of Europe, all our Alliances, Congresses, Negotiations, Treaties, Expeditions, and Expedients, were wisely and steadily directed. The Affair of Gibraltar hath been fully considered, and the Ministry clear'd of the least Design to give it up: The late Works of Dunkirk are demolished, Debts and Taxes are decreasing: The Honour of the Flag is a Noise about nothing; for the Officer who fell under some Displeasure from the Government, exceeded his Commission; and, contrary to the Advice of all the other Officers, made the Frenchman, after he was at Anchor, hoist his Flag, and put up his Top-sail, on purpose to lower it. The Affair of *Santa Lucia*, we leave to others.

So much for Foreign Affairs. As to Home Affairs, we have shewn that our Liberties were never so well preserved, nor our Constitution ever in better Health and Vigour; that we must have some Army, and that the Necessity of it arises from the natural Condition of human Affairs, and the present Circumstances of the World; that 'tis impossible, all things considered, but Men in Power will have Places; that those who labour for the Publick, ought to be paid by the Publick; that to go out of Power with clean Hands, is a high Honour, but with empty too, a Weakness; 'tis what a Man can't answer to himself and Family, 'tis romantic visionary Virtue; such Virtue, or rather Folly, that, if every Man should practise upon it, and regard others, but not himself, the Nation would be undone: For, what is the Nation but a Col-

lection of Individuals; all whose Good proceeds from each Man's truly and justly pursuing his own.

Thus have our Affairs at Home and Abroad been justified against the unreasonable Clamours of those who have labour'd to disturb the Repose of the Publick. But such is the restless Spirit of these Men, that notwithstanding they acknowledge in the last *Craftsman*, that our Affairs are in the right Train at last, yet they go on in their abusive scurrilous Way; they now doubt, whether France is coming; and whether we had not less reason to apprehend any thing from France, a few Years ago, than now; and whether this Protestant Treaty of Vienna mayn't prove ineffectual without the Accession of France. Wondrous good Men! how full of Fears and Doubts! how has uncommon Zeal for their Country destroy'd all their Happiness!

This is very pleasant, to see the Authors of the *Craftsman* arrogate to themselves the Honour of this Peace, as they have already the Honour of every Good done for the Nation these Four or Five Years: *Did not WE point out this Way to them, and recommend it in the most solicitous Manner to those who direct our publick Negotiations?* What mighty Men of Wisdom are these Writers! to be able to see what every Man in the Kingdom can't but see; that an Alliance with the Emperor and Spain, even exclusive of France, is better than an Alliance with France, exclusive of those two Powers. But what then? Has not the grand Point in View been a general Accommodation? Hath not the Ministry incessantly laboured to make up all Differences between those two Courts and the English Court, and considered all Alliances just as they related to this? But do these Men imagine, that we can command all the Powers in Europe? No, we must wait proper Occasions and Opportunities, and then turn 'em to the best Advantage. This we have done, and so brought about a General Peace, of which Mr. D'Anvers gives himself Joy, as the End of all his Labours; for he may now, with good old Simeon, sing, *Nunc dimittis, &c.* He joys himself too, because in his Hague Letter, he said we were making a Vienna Treaty; and lo! Here is one: But, what's this to his Justification? Who said, that we were making a Treaty, which would be an Infringement of all other Treaties, and involve us in the Guilt of Perjury and Violation of Faith; whereas, this appears to be a Treaty, to which all other Treaties were directed, and in which they are all included.

But, he says this Peace is only an Accommodation of the Squabbles of Europe, (and what is any Peace but an Accommodation of Squabbles?) in which it seems we had no Concern: They were the Disputes of other Princes: Ay! Was that Popish Vienna Treaty to deprive us of all our Commerce, to wrench Gibraltar and Port-Mahone out of our Hands, and the actual besieging of Gibraltar, in Consequence of it, nothing to us? Was the Interruption of our Trade with Spain nothing to us? Was this a Dispute of other Princes, and in which we had no material Concern? Is all Mr. D'Anvers's Concern for the Possessions, and the Trade, the Honour and Prosperity of England, come to this? But we forbear, till we see his Behaviour upon the Peace. He may be converted; and so put an End to his own Labours, and ours.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Naples; March 23.

WIND Easterly and no Arrivals. Nothing but Devotion is to be seen, as it is the Holy Week; which is encreased by the Conflagration this City was under the 20th Instant, by an Earthquake which was felt here about Four in the Morning; it lasted full three Minutes, and alarmed the whole City, many People running out of their Houses to the open Places; and those that had Conveniency remained abroad in Tents the next and the following Nights. There has not been any Repetition or Damage done hereabouts; but Foggia, a City in Apulia; about 100 Miles off, is Two Thirds demolished; and near 6000 Persons buried under the Ruins.



(Price Two-pence.)

Ascoli and some other Towns in that Neighbourhood have suffered much. The Town of Asiano has not suffered.

Seville, March 16. Conferences are still held at Court, upon the Affairs of the present Juncture: The Foreign Ministers also continue theirs with those of his Catholic Majesty, but the Publick can learn nothing of what they are doing.

Vienna, March 31. This Court designs e'er long to communicate to the Dyer of the Empire the Pragmatical Sanction, established the 6th of December 1724, and now guaranty'd by the King of Great Britain, in pursuance of the Treaty lately concluded between their Imperial and Britannick Majesties, to be passed into a perpetual Law; agreeably to which, all the Emperor's Kingdoms, States and Provinces are to remain for ever united and possessed by his Successors, according to the Order of Succession which his Imperial Majesty has settled. We are assured that the Count de Kuffstein will shortly be sent to the respective Courts of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, to make proper Representations, to attain the End proposed in that respect. 'Tis reported, that after this Affair is ended, they will proceed to the Election of a King of the Romans. The Courier which the Duke de Liria received some time ago from Seville, has been sent back with Dispatches of great Importance; and 'tis said they regard the Manner of Introducing the 6000 Spaniards into Italy, stipulated in the Treaty between their Imperial and Britannick Majesties. The Ostend Company is abolished by this Treaty, which on the other hand restores to the old Foot the Tariff relating to the Commerce of the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and abolishes the new Duties imposed upon Foreign Merchandizes imported into the Hereditary Countries. This last Article has occasioned an universal Joy among the Merchants of this Country.

Paris, April 6. As we assured that Spain has all the Reasons in the World to be satisfy'd with what has been stipulated with relation to her in the Treaty sign'd at Vienna between their Imperial and Britannick Majesties, and the General Peace seems by that means to be fully settled, we are told that this Court will speedily make a Reform in the Army, which may amount perhaps to 30 or 40,000 Men. Some Advices from Spain tell us, Don Joseph Patinho will be rewarded with a good fat Bishoprick, and the first Cardinal's Cap in his Catholic Majesty's Nomination.

Brussels, April 12. Upon the Rumours that are spread, that the Ostend Company is to be abolish'd by the Treaty just made at Vienna, the Actions which were at 76 above Par are fallen to 45.

Hanover, April 10. It is the King of Great Britain, our Elector, himself, that has disposed of the four new Companies which are to be raised with all Expedition; and to make the thing the easier, the Horse are to furnish two Men per Company, to make up the two Companies of the Regiment of Dragoons of Brigadier Pont Pietin; and the Foot are to furnish one Man per Company towards that of Colonel Fink: In lieu of which Men so delivered, they are to fill up their Corps with Recruits; and the new Captains are to complete their Companies also with Recruits. To forward these new Levies, there are 25 Rixdollars per Man Bounty Money. The Lieutenants and Ensigns of the new Companies are not yet named. The 30 Men with which our Artillery was lately augmented, are exercised every Day; and they will speedily be accounted in the same manner as the other Canoneers. The Horse Guards are to be exercised again in a few Days; and to make them perfect in Shooting, two Butts are set up, with Marks to shoot at. Our Sovereign is not expected here till June. They wait at Court only for Orders from England, to go into Mourning for the Countess of Hanau, Sister to the Queen, and for the Duke of Wolfsbuttel.

Hanover, April 6. Here is lately arrived here another Popish Priest, of the Order of Cistercians, from the Bishoprick of Paderborn, to abjure the Popish Religion, and embrace the Lutheran. This is the third Convent of different Orders, that we have had here within a little while; and they say we should have a great many more Monks, were it not for fear of being shut up in their Cloisters for Life, as they are daily threatened.

Norwich, April 3. Next Week comes on the annual Election of Common Council Men for this

City, and they must be then regulated according to the late Act of Parliament; which, amongst other Things, enacts, That there shall be but one Poll for each Great Ward, and three Common Council Men polled for together: That every Person, before he be admitted to poll, shall take the following Oath, viz. You do swear that you are, and for Twelve Kalendas Months have been admitted a Freeman of the City of Norwich, and for Six Kalendas Months last past have been an Inhabitant within the Ward of ——, and that you have not been before polled at this Election.

On Thursday last Mr. Knyvert, Coroner for the County of Norfolk, took an Inquisition at Carlton, near Kimberley, of two Children of one Thomas Denny: The Mother defied the Nurse to go to a Neighbour's House for some Milk, and before the Nurse returned, she cut the Throat of her Daughter, who was about eight Years old; the Girl opened the Door, and ran into the Yard; but her Mother pull'd her into the House, and there she died immediately: She then went to her Son, who was about 10 Years of Age, and lay in his Bed very ill, and with the same Knife, cut his Throat, so that he died in about an Hour and an Half: After that she cut her own Throat three Inches and a Half in Length, but is not dead, and now under a Surgeon's Care.

Tork, March 29. This Day Benjamin Armit, John Ward, and James Wood, were executed at Tyburn near this City, and all died very penitent: John Ward and James Wood confessed their being guilty of the Crimes for which they suffer'd; but Benjamin Armit deny'd his being guilty of the Murder of his Boy, but that the Correction he gave him, was only in a friendly Way, and without any Intention to murder or to hurt him. Messinger and Hewerton, both under Sentence of Death for House-stealing, were reprieved.

Exeter, April 2. Yesterday the Assizes ended here for the County of Devon, and the following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz Robert Osmond, Richard Gay, Jos. Ellis, Gr. Waldron, E. Lane and Wm. Hoccaday. The first is order'd for Execution, and the other five reprieved for Transportation.

London.

On Sunday the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells preach'd before their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the three eldest Princesses, in the Chappel Royal at St. James's; and the same Day their Majesties were pleased to dine in publick, as usual; and the Rev. Dr. Terry preach'd before his Royal Highness the Duke and the Princesses Mary and Louisa, in his Royal Highness's Apartment.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to give his free Pardon to Sir Simon Clarke and Mr. Arnott, condemned at last Winchester Assizes; and the'r Case having been humbly presented to the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, their Lordships have been pleased to order Sir Simon Clarke on board his Majesty's Ship the Ludlow Castle, and Mr. Arnott on board his Majesty's Ship the Winchelsea.

Letters from Venice, by Monday's Holland Mail, bring Advice of that Republick having decreed a Duty to be laid on the Importation, viz. of Herrings the Value of 4 s. per Barrel; Pilchards per Hogshead, and Salmon per Teise, 7 s. 6 d. and on Stockfish, 2 s. per Hundred Weight, to commence from the 1st of May next. And the Duty on Exportation, which was considerable, is intirely to cease.

Yesterday His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to such Bills as were ready.

By the Granada, Capt. Gibson, which is arrived at Falmouth in 46 Days from the Havanna, comes Advice of the Galleons having failed from Cartagena for Porto Bello in January, notwithstanding the Fleet with the Treasure from Lima was not expected at Panama before March, which was said to be owing to a Misunderstanding between the Governor of Cartagena and the General of the Galleons. The Sloop which had been hired at Jamaica by the First Lieutenant of the Spanish Man of War wreck'd some Time since near that Island, which 'twas supposed had carried off a great Quantity of Treasure out of her, was arrived at the Havanna with 85,000 Pieces of Eight; and the Adventure Man of War, Lord Muskerry Commander, putting in there in

her Way from Jamaica for Cadiz, with the Residue of the Money saved out of the said Wreck, the said 85,000 Pieces of Eight were put on board her, but soon after remanded back, in order to be sent to Cadiz in a Register Ship. The Adventure put to Sea for Cadiz in Company with the Granada. Two Officers belonging to the Royal Mint were arrived at the Havanna, with Orders, as reported and believ'd, for the Governor to call in all the Silver in that Island, and mix it with a base Alloy, and after re-coining, return it to the Proprietors, who would thereby lose about 20 per Cent.

Last Monday Night one Mr. Watt was attack'd in Holbourn by two Street Robbers, who first knock'd him down, and then ran away with his Hat; but Mr. Watt recovering himself, pursued the Rogues, and took one of them, who was secu'red in Holbourn Watch House for that Night; and on Tuesday Morning being carried before Justice Hilder, was by him committed to Newgate. His Name is Rowland Jones, who was admitted an Evidence last December Sessions at the Old Bailey, against five of his Accomplices, who were all Capitally convicted, four of which were afterwards executed at Tyburn, and the 5th, named Constance Buckle, a Woman, who pleaded her Belly, was lately transported.

On Tuesday last, at the Horse Races at Newmarket, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Bridgewater, and the Lord Gower, ran each of them a Horse of their own Breeding for Four Hundred Guineas. The Duke of Ancaster's Horse was drawn, occasioned by his running on Monday against Sir Robert Fagg's Chestnut Filly for 200 Guineas, Play or Pay. The Horses came in as follows, viz. the Lord Gower's first, the Duke of Devonshire's second, and the Duke of Bridgewater's third.

The Lord Portmore's Spot paid 50 Guineas Forfeit to Mr. Cook's Statry, which was to have been run on Monday last for Five Hundred Guineas.

On Wednesday about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Barn and Outhouse of Mr. Henry Mackrell, (High Constable of Enfield) at Enfield Wash, were set on Fire, as supposed, by some Incendiary; by which the same, with a great Quantity of Wheat and other Grain, were soon consumed.

The same Day Mr. Manning was sworn in a Land Waiter for the Port of London, in the room of Mr. Nathaniel Paxton, deceased.

The same Day a Woman was committed to Newgate by Justice Gifford, for stealing a Silver Tankard, the Property of Mr. George Yerrow.

On Sunday Night Mr. Becker, the King's Sword Beltmaker, returning home to his House in Nevil's Court in Fetterlane, was attacked by three Street Robbers under the Gateway in Flower de Luce Court in Fleetstreet, who demanded his Money, which he would not give them, but defended himself with his Cane for some time, till one of them came behind him and knocked him down; but some People coming out of the Falcon Alehouse, overagainst the Alley Gate, they made off without taking any thing from him.

Yesterday the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's was confirm'd at Bow Church, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's Vicar General, with the usual Ceremonies; and Tomorrow he will be consecrated at Ely Chappel by several Bishops appointed by Commission from his said Grace. He is to hold his Deanery of Canterbury in Commendam with his Bishopric.

Thursday Morning Mr. Wollaston Shenton, one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, shot himself in the Head, and died immediately, at his House in St. John's Square, Clerkenwell: 'Tis believed that some Concerns he had with Mess. Woodwards the Bankers occasioned this unhappy Catastrophe. He was a Person well esteem'd by all who knew him.

On Monday one Mrs. White, an aged Woman, living in Little Sword-bearer's Alley in Chiswell-street near Moorfields, being under some Disorder of Mind, cut her Throat in a dismal Manner, and died immediately.

On Wednesday next the new Chapel near Grosvenor Square will be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London.

Last Sunday Morning died, after three Days' Illness, Miss Thomas, a young Lady of 30,000 £. Fortune. By her Will she has bequeathed to her Waiting Woman all her Cloaths, and other Things to the Value of 1000 £. and 10 £. per Ann during her Life: She likewise left to a Negroe Lad, who had lived with her several Years, 10 £. per Ann. during Life: But the Bulk of her Estate she left amongst her Relations.

It is written in a private Letter from Rouen, which came by the last French Mail, that the Wife of one M. de May, who was married a Year before, being in Labour, was in great Danger of losing her Life, and 'twas even believed she could not be delivered; upon which Father Bredard, a Jesuit, was sent for to administer Spiritual Consolation, usual on such Occasions; who finding the Lady would be delivered of a dead Child, the good Father resolved to try Ways and Means to baptize the Child in the Womb, and made use of a kind of Instrument for that purpose. The Jesuits, who will have none go to Paradise without having a Passport from them, congratulate themselves on having discover'd a Method of introducing Embryo's thither.

We hear from Kensington, that both Mr. Whitehorn and Mr. Dukes, whom we mentioned last Week to have been poisoned to a great Degree by eating of a hard Flour Pudding, are very much recovered, and like to do well.

On Thursday last Week a poor Man, much disordered in his Senes, broke Baron Hartop's Glass of his Coach with a Stone, for which he was confined in the Hold at St. James's Gate; and on Tuesday last some Persons gave him a Pipe of Tobacco, with which he set fire to some Straw that he lay on, which almost suffocated himself, and very much alarmed the whole Neighbourhood; on which he was taken out and examined before the Board of Green Cloath, and by their Order he was carried to Bethlehem.

On Sunday Night the Wife of Mr. Fry, a Blacksmith at Kensington, being under some Discontent of Mind, took a Dose of white Mercury; all Means that could be were used to expel the same, but without any effect, and she died on Monday Morning in great Torture. On Wednesday the Coroner's Inquest sat on her Body, and brought in their Verdict *Lunacy*.

On Tuesday next the India Company will put up to Sale their Tea.

On Wednesday the Effigies of Sir Isaac Newton was put up in Westminster Abbey, and the Monument will be finished very soon.

Thursday in the Evening Mrs. Lipscomb, a Farmer's Wife, living near Hampstead in Middlesex, threw herself into a deep Well belonging to the House, and was drown'd.

We are informed by Letters from Ireland, that — Macnemara, Esq; who was formerly one of the Gentlemen concerned as a Second in a Duel between Major Creed and — Matthews, Esq; and Charles Creagh, Esq; after having been bound over near 50 times within these 3 Years to their good Behaviour, at last mer, and were both killed upon the Spot by discharging their Pistols; as also one Mr. Eyes of the County of Galway; to the general Satisfaction of the sober Party of that Kingdom.

On Thursday Night the Poll ended (as agreed by the Parishioners) for Two Lecturers for the Parish of St. Mary Whitechappel, when the Numbers stood as follows, viz.

For the Rev. Mr. Smith, of St. Giles's — 519
Mr. Simpson — — 228

Mr. Smith, of Aldgate — 212

Ecclesiastical Promotions. The Rev. Mr. Wells is presented to the Rectory of Fowley in the County of Gloucester.

Deaths. Last Week died at Canterbury, after a short Illness, the Rev Charles Bean, A. M. (Formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxon,) at his Parsonage House of Bishop Bourne, near that City. — Saturday died at his House in Laurence Pountney-Lane, Sir Gerard Roetiers, a very eminent Dutch Merchant, who had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by his late Majesty. — Sunday dy'd at Hampstead, Robert Packer, of Shellingford Castle in the County of Berks, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the said County. — The same Night died Francis Lynn, Esq; Secretary to the Royal African Company of England. — Tuesday Noon died the Rev. Mr. John Jenks, Preacher of St. Dunstan's in the West, (by Agreement with the Rev. Mr. Grant the Rector) and Lecturer of St. Mary Hill Church. —

Thursday died, in the 82d Year of her Age, at her House in Bedford Row, Mrs. Eliz. Cromwell, Daughter to the late Richard Cromwell, once Lord Protector of these Realms. — The same Day died, after a long Illness, the Lady Katharine Wyndham, Wife to Sir William Wyndham, at his House in Dover-street. She was Second Daughter of his Grace the Duke of Somerset, and her Death is greatly lamented.

Prices of Goods as Bear Key.		per Quarter.	
Wheat	24 to 29	Hog Pease	13 to 15
Rye	13 to 15	Pease	16 to 18
Barley	12 to 16	Pale Malt	17 to 21
Oates	8 to 13	Brown Malt	17 to 20
Horse Beans	14 to 19	Tares	18 to 23
Coals	26 s. to 26 s. 6 d. per Chaldron.		
Hops 1729	25 s. to 37 s. per Hundred.		
Hops 1730	40 s. to 55 s. per Hundred.		
Rape Seed	12 l. to 12 l. 15 s. per Last.		

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 3 8ths South Sea Ann. 109 for the Opening. South Sea Bonds 51 13 s. Bank 147 1 half to 3 4ths. for the Opening. Bank Circulation 6 l. 15 s. India 198 1 half, Books open. India Bonds 51 17 s. Royal Exchange Assurance 99 3 4ths. London Assurance 12 3 4ths to 7 8ths for the Opening. African 51 3 4ths York Buildings 24 Three per Cent. Ann. 96 English Copper 3 1 Welsh Copper 2 1 11 s.

This Day is published the Second Edition, with Additions of

An Intire SYSTE: of ARITHMETIC: Or, Arithmetic in all its Parts. Containing I. Vulgar II. Decimal. III. Duodecimal. IV. Sexagesimal. V. Political. VI. Logarithmical. VII. Lineal. VIII. Instrumental. IX. Algebraical. With the Arithmetic of Negatives, and Approximation et cetera. The whole intire with Rules new, curious, and useful, mostly accounted for in the Preface. The Algebraic Part is rendered more plain and easy than hath been done, by instructive Rules and Examples Literally and Numerally, in a Method New: Solving Equations, Simple, Quadratic, Cubic, &c. several ways. And in the proper Places of this Work are an accurate Table of Logarithms to 10000, and Rules to find thole to 100000, and Natural Numbers to such Logarithms; with the full Use of the Table in Multiplication, Division, Involution, Evolution, and in the Solution of all Cases of Compound Interest, of which there are 24 large and exquisite Tables (and one for the Valuation of Church or College Leafe, of their Land) as also those of Simple Interest and Discount, with a new Method of finding the latter, and the present Work of Money for Days. Also ample Definitions and Explanations of Numbers. Quantities and Terms used in all Parts of Arithmetic, in Alphabetical Order; rendering the Whole more intelligible, and the reader learned. With an Appendix, shewing the Measurement of more Superficies and Solids than any Book wrote purposely on that Subject has exhibited. This Treatise, for Copiousness and Novelty of Matter and Method, far exceeding the most perfect Arithmetic extant. Near-slay for all who would in a short Time, and with little Study, acquire a competent Knowledge of Numbers and Species, or would make any considerable Progress in the Mathematicks. By EDWARD HATTON, Gent. Printed for G. STRAHAN, in the Golden-Ball overagainst the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

N°. 166 A certain Countryman having been for a long Time afflicted with a sort of Griping near the Pylorus and Belly, and a Tenetmus; also a Propensity to Vomit, Cold Sweats, Paintings, Lossings, and but a very little Appetite to Viscous, apply'd himself to several Physicians: some of which could not assign any Name to his Distemper; others judging his Case to be a Cholick with a bad Digestion, gave him Medicines accordingly; but all proving of little or no effect, he was at last recommended to

Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary,
At the Pele and Mortar in Lawrence Pountney's-Lane, the first Great Gates on the Left-hand from Cannon street,

who deeming his Case to be the Worms, accordingly gave him his Worm Medicines, which caused him to vomit Worms, the one 15 Foot long, and the other 25; which Worms the Patient had left with the said J. MOORE, saying he was glad to be rid of such unbecome Guests; and the Worms are at his House to be seen by any Person who shall desire it.

N. B. The said JOHN MOORE's Worm-Medicines and Green-Sickness Powder, are sold at the following Places, viz. at Mrs. Leader's at the Three Tobacco-Pipes in Chander's Shop in Hungerford-Market; at Mr. James Abbot's and Mr. William Aylett's at the Printing Office in Canterbury; Mr. Benjamin Smithurst's, Bookeller in Plymouth; and at M. Peter Brown's at the Plough in St. Thomas-street, Bristol; with plain Directions, by his Order sealed with his Coat of Arms, being a Crost, with the Words John Moore's Worm Powder, &c. inscribed round it. And if any are sold at any Place, except at his own House, without that Seal and Inscription, they are Counterfeits.

Note. His Worm Powder is sold in most Market Towns in England.

N. B. He sells Byfield's Sal Volatilis Oleum at 6 d. per Ounce.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

MONEY may be had, any considerable Sum, on Estates Freehold or otherwise, and in such Manner as not to be repaid unless the Receiver shall fail it.

Any Person who wants to sell an Estate during LIFE, or in REVERSION, may have a Purchaser.

A Person wants to buy a LARGE FARM within about 40 Miles of London; or he will take a long Lease of such a one, and pay down a sum of Money on an Abatement of Rent in Proportion.

A Letter dated the 3d of April 1731, subcribed B. A. is received; and the Security proposed is thought sufficient for the Sum of Money desired. Therefore it may be had, and at the Interest, and for the Time mention'd in the Letter; or till Six Months Warning shall be given by the Borrower for the Payment thereof.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

Some Estate in and not far from Fulham. — An Estate in Land in Herfordshire. — A good Farm not far from Banstead Downs. — Some Farms from about 100. to 300 l. a Year, or thereabouts, in Middlesex or Surrey. — And several Persons want to Buy and come to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

Several good Hoses in the Country, some large fit for Noblemen or Gentlemen, and some with Lind. — A Rent Charge for ever of 100 l. a Year. — TO BE LETT, near Kingston upon Thames, a good House, 8 Rooms on a Floor, with Coach-house, Stable, and large Garden. — And several Persons want to Sell and come to Lett other Estates.

THE PARTICULARS will be given by Mr. Thomas Roger, Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done. He answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertisements if desired, nor otherwise; all at his own Charges if not successful.

He gives Attendance as undermentioned, Daily (except Saturdays) about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the TEMPLR, at 12 Tuesdays, Tom's Coffee-house by the EXCHANGE, 9 o'Clock Thursdays, Will's Coffee-house near WHITEHALL, and on sending for he will go to Persons near.

This Day is published, Price One Shilling,

A true ESTIMATE of the Value of Leafhold Estates, and of Annuities and Reversions for Lives and Years. In Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled, Sir Isaac Newton's Tables for Renewing and Purchasing Leafes, &c. and to a Letter added to it, intituled, The Value of Church and College Leafes consider'd, &c.

Quod cuque oblitus, id quicunque tenet. Et si quis plus appetet violabit jus Humanae Sæc-tatis.

TULL de Offic.

Printed for J. Roberts at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane.

THESE are to certify, That I THOMAS REED, Dwelling with Mr. Hyde, Merchant, in Rude-lane, was for a considerable Time troubled with the Joint Worm, for Relief of which I went to

Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary, At the Pele and Mortar in Lawrence Pountney's-Lane, the first Great Gates on the Left-hand from Cannon street,

And by taking a few of his Medicines voided a Worm more than three Yards long and very broad, with 400 Hundred Joints, and 20 or 30 small ones: This Worm I have at my Master's House, and will be ready to satisfy any curious Person of the Truth of this, and desire it may be printed that others might know where to find Relief, as I have done. Witness my Hand,

April 23, 1730. THOMAS REED.

N. B. The aforesaid John Moore has lately prepared two Anti Scorbatic Medicines, being Pills and a Spirit, which excell any thing yet offered to the Publick, with a Purge given at proper Times with it: It expels the numerous Trains of Scorbatic Symptoms; and as the Hypochondriac and Hysteric Illnesses have their Source from the Scurvy, it relieves them; it aches and changes all the Juices in the human Body, renews the Blood, restores decay'd Nature, cures the Heart, revives the Spirits, and opens Obstruction of the Viscera, gives Rest to weary, tired and worn out Bodies, invigorates and kindles again the almost extinguished natural Jovial Heat, making the Vital Flame to burn clear, removing Weaknesses and indispositions, and restoring the pristine Health.

The Symptoms are cutaneous Eruptions, as red, yellow or black Spots upon the Arms and Legs, as small as Flea-bites, sometimes as large as a Crown Piece, and sometimes the Limbs are aches with rough itchy Swellings, of cutaneous there is an itching of the Skin, and is frequently taken for what is vulgarly call'd the Ich.

The Scurvy perverts the Lympha, and is a mortal Enemy to the nervous System, for Scorbatic Persons are troubled with Weakness, Sente of Weight, and dull oblique Pain in the Limbs, the Appete is either too stimulating or too languid, the Gums are liable to Excrecence, Swellings and Ulcers, and when rubb'd a void either a scalding Blood, or serous Humour, the Teeth are loose and corroded, the Mouth has a Stench; the Spirit is very faint and sometimes said, they are likewise affected with nocturnal Sweats, difficulty of Breathing, wandering Pains, a fit Skin is found sometimes running on the Top of the Urine; but all these symptoms are rarely found in the same Person;

Steel, Spring or Jointed TRUSSES
FOR the Cure of RUPTURES, easy
to Infants, and effectual to the Aged: Per-
sons in the Country sending their Bignets, and
which Side the Rupture is on, in a Letter Post paid,
may be supplied wth all Sorts of Trusses, with
proper Directions. Likewise straight Stockings for
twisted Legs, and Steel Instruments for weak or
crooked Legs: Knee and Ankle pieces are made by
WILLIAM COLLIER, at the Bell and Naked
Boy, in St. John's Lane, near Hicks's-Hall.
N. B. Women may apply to his Wife.

Just published

A New Treatise of the ART of THINK-
ING; or a compleat System of Reflections concerning
the Conduct and Improvement of the Mind. Illus-
trated with Variety of Characters and Examples drawn
from the ordinary Occurrences of Life, written in
French by Mr. CROUZAZ, Professor of Philosophy
and Mathematics in the Academy of Lausanne, and
translated into English.

Printed for T. Woodward at the Half-moon over-
against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street.

Or whom may be had the following Books,

The Fourth Edition of

1. A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church
of Christ, in which it is shewn that the Powers
claimed by the Officers of the Church are not in-
consistent with the Supremacy of Christ as Head, or
with the Right and Liberties of Christians as
Members of the invisible Church: To which is sub-
joined, a Review of the Discourse of the visible and
invisible Church of Christ, being a Reply to Mr.
Sykes's Answer to that Discourse. Both written by
John Rogers, D. D. late Vicar of St. Giles's Crip-
plegate, Canon of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary
to his Majesty.

2. The 3d Edition of Mr. Acton's Liber Valerum
& Decimarium, being an Account of all such Eccle-
siastical Benefices in England and Wales, as now
stand charged lately with, or were discharged from,
the Payment of First Fruits and Tenths.

3. The 2d Edition of Mr. Acton's State of the
Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors
of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmen-
tation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy.

Just published, (never before printed)

A Collection of several Pieces by Mr. J.
Toland, with some Memoirs of his Life and Writ-
tings. In Two Vols.

Vol. I. Containing, 1. A Specimen of the Critical
History of the *Celtick* Religion and Learning, with an
Account of the DRUIDS, or the Priests Judges; of the VAIDS, or the Diviners and Physi-
cians; and of the BARDS, or the Poets and He-
racls of the ancient *Galis, Britons, Irish and Scots*.
2. An Account of *Jordas Bruno's* Book of the infinite
Universe and innumerable Worlds. 3. A
Catalogue of Books mentioned by the Fathers
and other ancient Writers, as truly or fally ascribed
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Sea Scheme. 5. The Scheme of a National Bank,
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Church. 6. Some Memorials concerning the
State of Affairs in *England*, in the Year 1711 and
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Letters from and to Mr. TOLAND: With an Appendix
containing some curious Pieces found among
his Papers. Printed for J. Peele at *Locke's Head* in
Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row.

Lately published

A General Treatise of Husbandry and Gar-
dening: Containing a new System of Vegetation, illustrated
with many Observations and Experiments, formerly pub-
lished Monthly; and new Methodized, and digested under
proper Heads, with Additions, and great Alterations in
Four Parts.

Part I. Concerning the Improvement of Land, by fer-
tilizing bad Soils; of Rocking Farms with Cattle, Poul-
try, Fish, Bees, Grasses, Grain, Cyder, &c.

Part II. Instructions to a Gardener; wherein is demon-
strated the Circulation of Sap, the Generation of Plants,
the Nature of Soil, Air, and Situation. Of the Profits arising
from planting and using Timber.

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Inoculating.

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Flowers, and Naturalizing them to our Climate; with an
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the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S. Printed for T.
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Church in Fleet-street, and J. Peele at *Locke's Head* in
Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row; where may be had.

I. *Dictionarium Botanicum*: Or, a Botanical Dictionary
for the Use of the Curious in Husbandry and Gardening,
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To Masters of Ships, Country Shipkeepers, &c. this
publick Notice is given,



THAT WILLIAM DICEY,

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ROBERT RAIKES, continue,

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excellent Medicine call'd, Dr. BATEMAN'S PEC-
TORAL DROPS, at their Warehouse against the

South Door of Bow Church, at the farther End

of the Church-yard from Cheapside, London; at

which Place (and no other in the City of London)

Retailers may be furnished, with good Allowance

for Profit, by directing or sending to WILLIAM

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the Warehouse aforesaid.

Note, You are desired to observe that this is the

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ders from London were served with the above-men-
tioned Drops in the Life-time of the late Mr. JOHN

CLUER.

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Miller, of Chatlington, within two Miles of Chip-
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his Stomach, and reduced to so weak a Condition

that he could neither go nor stand; and altho' his

Friends had been at very large Expences for Relief,

yet he could not have any Ease from his Pains, nor

Help for his Lameness; but being at length advised

by some who had experienced the many Virtues of

Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS (so fre-
quently certify'd in most News Papers in England)

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and in a very small Time recovered both Health and

Strength in taking about five Bottles, which cost

only Five Shillings.

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none, nor any Compulsion for the same, have been paid
within a certain Number of Years*. By a Member of
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Honourable EDWARD Earl of Clarendon, Author
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Proper Directions are given with each Bottle.

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Medicine to his Majesty's Navies, Armies, Hos-
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of the Elements are made easy to the meanest Capacity,
by exhibiting the Solids themselves to the Eye, instead
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